ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಂ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇವೇಗೌಡರ ಮನವಿಯಂತೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದಿರಿ ; ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗತಾನೇ ತಾವು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದಿರಿ, ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ ಎಂದು. ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ತಾವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಅಡಾಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕೂ ಅದೇ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದಿರಿ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಬರುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಡವಾದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಯು. ಟಿ. ಫರೀದ್—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಕ್ಕಿಲಾಯ ಅವರೂ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವು.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು—ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳಿವೆ, ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

Matter under Rule 312

re.—selection of Munsiffs by the High Court Selection Committee

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಸವಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಹೊಳೆಹೊನ್ನೂರು)—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ೭೦ ಜನ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರನ್ನು ರಿಕ್ರೂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್, ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ೭೦ ಜನ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರ ರಿಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯು ರೂಲ್‌ನ್ನು ಪರ್ಪೊಲೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕ್ರೈಟೀರಿಯಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪುಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದರೂ ಏನು ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಾಂಪಿಟಿಟಿವ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಡ್ಕೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್‌ನವರು ಯಾರೂ ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

SRI C. M. ARMUGHUM (KGF)—Mr. Speaker Sir, this point I would like to elaborate with a few additional points so that the Hon. Minister could give us a proper reply. Under article 320 of the constitution it is compulsory on the part of the State Government to consult the Public Service Commission for recruitment. But there is provision in certain cases where the Governor finds it is not necessary to consult the Puplic Service Commission.

MR. SPEAKER—I am extremely sorry I observe some Hon. Members are moving in the House and go on talking with the Hon. Ministers.

SRI C. M. ARMUGHUM—Sir, in cases where it is not necessary to consult the Public Service Commission regulations are to be made and such regulations have to be laid on the Table of the House within 14 days and there after it becomes a regulation. But in this case the

appointment of 70 Munsiffs has not gone to the public Service Commission. This has been taken out of the purview of the Commission, I would like to know whether the Governor has issued any order to take this away from the purview of the P.S.C. ? If so, the opinion of the P.S.C. is necessary. I insist upon the Government to place the correspondance between the Government and the Public Service Commission in this regard.

Secondly, it is not desirable to appoint High Court Judges as a Recruitment Committe because the aggrieved have to go to the High Court only. When the High Court Judges themselves recruit, it will embarrassing for the aggrieved candidates to go to the High Court. Nowhere in the country such a Recruitment Committe has been constituted by any of the other High Courts.

Regarding the constitution of the Committee, I have pointed out the other day that the seniormost member today in the High Court is a Scheduled Caste man. He is the eighth senior man in the entire country among the Judges, but he was not included in the Recruitment Committee. Out of 13 or 14 Judges there is only one Scheduled Caste Judge and he was not included in the Recruitment Committee. There are 57 District Judges and there is only one Scheduled Caste man in it. Out of 74 Civil Judges there is no Scheduled Caste man at all. It is important that when they recruit Munsiffs they should give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes. Out of 206 Munsiffs in the State there are only 5 Scheduled Castes. When we raised this point the Minister said that this would be taken into consideration. They have called for applications from persons who have got 10 years' standing. I want to know whether they have given exemption to the Scheduled Castes in respect of age and qualification. I understand that out of 70 Munsiffs who have been selected there is no representation for Scheduled Castes. The Hon. Minister must take away the recruitment power from the High Court and give it back to the P.S.C. If there is no Scheduled Caste candicates, they must hunt for those Scheduled Caste persons who are working as lawyers in the State. If no Scheduled Caste persons are available, the posts should be kept vacant. Great injustice has been done to the Scheduled Caste people in the matter of recruitment of even Peons and Chaprasis to the Judicial Department. There is no adequate representation for these people in the High Court itself. So, I appeal to the Government that they should not approve of this list sent by the High Court Selection Committee.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಆರಕೇರಿ (ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ).—ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಡ್ವೊಕೇಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಸವಣ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವಂಥ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಬ್‌ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಲೆವೆಲ್ಲಿನ ಪೋಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಏನು

ಆಗಿದೆ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ರೆಕಮೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಏನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನ ಗಿರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹರಿಜನ ಗಿರಿಜನರ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲಿವೆ, ೧೯೭೨ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಮೆರಿಟ್ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹುಶಃ ನಾನು ರಾಜಕಾರಣಿಯಿಂದು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. Or by this time I would have become a High Court Judge. Even if they offer it to me now I do not need it.

ನನಗೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಗೌರವ ಇದೆ. * * * * ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ, ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ, ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ, ಅಥವಾ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಡಿವಿಷನ್ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಜವಾನರಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್‌ನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೇವತೆಯು ಮುಂದಿರದಂತೆ ಏನು ಇದು ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸರಿಯಾದಂಥ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಈ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಇರುವುದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯ. ಟೆಂಪಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ * * * ಈಗ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮುಖ್ಯನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸೀವ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮೈಂಡೆಡ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದು ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಶೋಭೆ ತರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇವರು ಇದರ ಒಂದು ಹಳೆಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಈಗ ಏನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಜಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮೈಂಡೆಡ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸುದೈವ. * * * ನಮ್ಮ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮೇಧಾವಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿನೋಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI L. G. HAVANUR (Minister for Law and Social Welfare and Backward Classes).—Sir, for want of sufficient time I was not in a position to prepare a written statement. Never the less, from the report of the High Court Committee and taking into account various factors that went into the selection of the candidates I am now making a statement.

There is no harmonious relationship between the needs of the judiciary both qualitatively and quantitatively and the supply of legal practitioners from different communities. The disharmony and disequilibrium is conspicuous when we noticed that not even one Advocate from SCs and STs could come up to the expectations of the judiciary.

2. Children of the poorer sections and backward communities suffering social disabilites are discriminated against from the very beginning of their educational career who lack care of primary school education and mental requirements. The present education system, which is biased in favour of upper and rich classes, has acted as an irremediable handicap preventing the backward and the depressed classes from taking to prestigious courses of study like law, or from continuing their higher studies. The candidates belonging to economically poorer sections are generally drawn from the rural areas and they do not have motivation training and ability to compete with the

* * * Matter expunged as undered by the chair.

candidates of the advanced sections. They are deliteriously placed with respect to pre-training factor. They register comparatively a low rate of competition. The experience of these sections has been frustrating.

3. The educational policy has followed the traditional trend. Under the present policy higher classes have increased their chances of higher education in more prestigious courses of study, such as law. The mode of selections and the criteria for selection, being based on present educational system and policy, are acting as sieves filtering the candidates for judicial posts. and the result is the selections of candidates from the higher classes and the rejection of the candidates of the backward and the depressed classes.

4. We have been making efforts to remove socioeconomic distinctions and disparities among different communities, and we are now seriously thinking as to how we could prevent intellectual disparities becoming more acute. In a society such as ours where caste differentiation has grown sharply defined legal education is restricted to some communities. Our efforts have been to generate educational urge in the weaker sections, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and to encourage specialization in certain courses of study like the law.

It is in this background we have got to scrutinise the results of the selection of the Munsiffs-Magistrates made by the Commitee of three Judges of the High Court. I find that all the three Judges have gone solely on the merit of the candidates, with an intense desire to maintain high legal standards in the judiciary, and I should complement the judges for their objectivity and impartiality. There is near unanimity among all the three judges in the assessment of the merit of every candidate which is indicative of the fact that they have escheewed any extranious considerations.

My submission is we have got to finp fault not with the judges as has been complained of by some hon'ble members but we have got to find fault with the system of legal education and the established criteria for selection of certain candidates. So far as allegation by hon'ble member Sri C. M. Armugham is concerned, I should say that rules have been properly framed and we did consult the Public Service Commission and the High Court whether this type of procedure, namely. doing away with the written examination and making selection on *viva voce* test can be conferred on the High Court. The Public Service Commission was not prepared to part with the power which was once given to them. We thought that a large number of vacancies existed and so as a special measure we made these rules

conferring the powers of appointment of 70 posts on the High Court. It is not a fact that all the 70 candidates have been selected by the High Court. Although the rules prescribed that the High Court could make selections of 70 Munsiffs and Magistrates, since the qualifying marks was prescribed by the committee obtained by some, they selected 54 persons and of whom there is not one Scheduled Caste member and there is not one Scheduled Tribe member. Even in the procedure the committee adopted we find that the procedure was not in conformity with the rules we had framed. We are examining the legal position, whether the selection made by the High Court should be accepted in toto or partially or whetner it should be rejected in toto.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಅರಕೇರಿ.—ತಾವು ಪ್ರೋಸೀಜರ್‌ಗೂ ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೂ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಡಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಕ್ಸಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಪೋಸ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ತುಂಬುವವರೆಗೆ ಲೀಸ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಹಾಗೆ ಕ್ಯಾರಿ ಓವರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್ ಜಿ. ಹಾವನೂರ್.—೨೩೦ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಪೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್‌ನವರ್ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ೨. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ವೀಸಲು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಏನಿದೆ ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ದೋಷ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಿನಹ ಜಾತೀಯತೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಪಾರ್ಷಿಯಾಲಿಟಿಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ನೋಡಿದ ನಂತರ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ.

SRI C. M. ARMUGHAM.—Would you kindly give us break up of selection to these 54 postes ; of the selected how many belong to backward and how many are the advanced communities. Secondly the Hon'ble Minister said that he has taken out from the purview of the Public Service Commission. Could you kindly place the correspondence between the Government and the Public Service Commission in this gegard, so that we can study it.

SRI L. G. HAVANUR.—I think that occasion may not arise because we are yet examining the procedure adopted, marks they gave to each candidate and the criteria they adopted. All these factors are being examined and if necessary, I shalll place it before the Cabinet.

SRI C. M. ARMUGHAM.—Art 320(4) says :

"Provided that the President as respects the All-India services and also as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union and the Governor, as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of a State may make regulation specifying the matters in which either generally, or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstance it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted."

It further says.

> " All regulations made under the proviso to clause (3) by the President or the Governor of a State shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before each of House of Parliament or the House of each House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be....."

You have taken out from the purview of the Public Service Commission the recruitment of 70 Munsiffs. Therefore, it must be laid before the House.

SRI L. G. HAVANUR.—The Hon, member is making reference to Art. 320 (4). Any way since there is provision under the Constitution by which the consultation of the Public Service Commission need not be made in respect of recruitment of members of Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, regulations have been made long back and these regulations were placed on the floor of the House. The present rules are framed not under Art. 320 (4) but under Article 16 (4) read with Article 234 under which power has been given to the Governor to regulate conditions of service, method of recruitment. They need not be in the form of regulations as contemplated under Art. 320 (4).

† SRI S.R. BOMMAI (Hubli).—I really appreciate the statement of the Hon. Law Minister when he made it clear that so far as selections made by the High Court Judges are concerned, they are not at all on any other considerations, except consideration of merit. He has made clear that none of the Judges who constituted the Committee were carried away by communal or any other extraneous considerations. At the same time the number of posts that are vacant in the State for the last three years are to be immediately filled up. With th t view the Government conferred special powers on the High Court. I would urge the Government to finalise the list as early as possible. The Government should also find out ways and means to give adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes. As has been stated if there are only two applications, as put by the Hon. Minister, even if these two people were to be selected the percentage would not come upto 18. Therefore ways and means should be found to attract more and more Scheduled Castes law graduates to apply for the posts and we should encourage the Scheduled Caste lawyers to apply so that the ratio can be built up. I want to know when the list will be finalised because a number of posts are vacant and there are a number of complaints from the Bar Association.

10-30 A.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಜಿ. ಹಾವನೂರು.—ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ಸ್ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಈ ವರ್ಗದ ಅಡ್ವೋಕೇಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೂ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ೫೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸ್ಟೈಪೆಂಡ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಲಹೆ ಇದೆ. ಮೆನ್ಸೀಫ್ ರೆಕ್ರೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಮಿನಿಮಂ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ೫೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸ್ಟೈಪೆಂಡ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಲಾಯರ್ ಆಥವಾ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Calling Attention to A Matter of urgent Public Importance

re-Non-availabilit, of loans to farmers On the appreheysion that lands are likely to be the submerged after raising the Almatti and Narayanapur us dam

SRI V. V. PATTAR (Jamakhandi).—Sir, I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the hardship caused to thefarmers due to non-availability of loans on the apprehension that lands are likely to be submerged due to possibility or aising the height of Alamatti and Narayanapur dams.

SRI D. DEVARJA URS (Chief Minister).—I wish to move the following statement.

The Upper Krishna Project envisages the construction of two dams across Krishna river. The Upper Dam at Almatti will impound the bulk of storage requirements and the lower dam at Narayanpur will serve mainly as a diversion dam. In the Stage-I of this project under execution, the Narayanpur Dam will be completed fully and will have storage of about 37 TMCft. The Almatti Dam will be completed only for a storage level of R. L. (Reduced level) 1680, which corresponds to a storage of 42 TMCft. only. The requirement of water under the first stage of the Upper Krishna Project which will provide irrigation of 10.5 lakh acres is 119 TMCft.

In the Second Stage of Upper Krishna Project, it is envisaged to raise the capacity under the Almatti Dam upto a height of R.L. 1720, which will correspond to a total storage of 227 TMCft. and bring under irrigation an additional area of 10.34 lakh acers. The question relating to the final height and the final storage to be provided at the